



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tioned in the course of the book covers nearly fifteen pages and completes the volume.

It is a praiseworthy if almost impossible task to collect so much information in a small space and expect accuracy. The sections dealing with the United States were carefully read to determine whether the information was complete and accurate. The list of statistical bureaus and departments was quite satisfactory. Some of the professors were assigned to colleges which they left some time ago. But the spelling of the names of places and individuals is such as is too often found in German publications. The American Statistical Association would hardly recognize its former president as Carolle D. Wright and its former secretary as Davis R. Devey.

The book might well bear the title *Who's Who in Statistics* for there is no other work in which so much information of this nature upon things statistical is crowded into so small compass, and in succeeding volumes many of these typographical errors will doubtless be corrected.

WM. B. B.

Cambridge. A Brief Study in Social Questions. By EGLANTYNE JEBB. Cheaper Issue with a New Chapter. (Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes, 1908, Pp. x, 274. 1s.)

To most social workers this volume on Cambridge is quite well known, and offers an interesting example of the possibilities of the social survey in a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. The industrial situation is clearly reviewed, and the principal causes of unemployment noted. Then follows an account of what is being done to encourage thrift and temperance. Two chapters are devoted to the work among boys and girls. The concluding third of the book is more general in its nature and given to a consideration of the principles which should govern a social worker. The advice upon these points is clear and, for the most part, sound.

An additional chapter has been included in this edition, carrying the work two years further forward. The most interesting feature of this chapter is the increasing attention which is being given to the physical condition of the poorer classes. The descrip-

tion of the work of the local branch of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement is extremely interesting, and contains suggestions which could well be followed in this country. Another inspiring activity is that of the Cambridgeshire Permanent Building Society formed to promote saving and home building among the workers. This society was started in 1850, and during its active existence of nearly sixty years has never had a bad debt.

WM. B. B.

Yale University.

State Insurance. A Social and Industrial Need. By FRANK W. LEWIS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1909. Pp. 233. \$2.)

Insurance Against Unemployment. By DAVID F. SCHLOSS. (London: P. S. King and Son, 1909. Pp. x, 132. 3s. 6d.)

The two books named above, while on the same general subject, namely, workingmen's insurance, differ radically in the attitude of author towards the subject, in the methods of presentation and in their general conclusions.

The work by Lewis on state insurance is essentially an argument, elaborate in detail and supported by facts from industrial life and the views of many representative writers in favor of compulsory state insurance against accidents, sickness and old age. The author lays down two important principles which he makes the basis of his general conclusions. First, every man is entitled to a living. Second, any given industry ought to support those workmen who devote themselves to it. He then shows how through either the ignorance or carelessness of the laborer "contracts are made as though sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age had been permanently banished from the earth" (p. 7). Under these circumstances laborers, worn out or maimed in the unhealthy and dangerous trades, become a charge upon public charity unless fortunate enough to be cared for by their immediate family. Since the state exists, in his opinion, to protect its weaker members and further, since the state ulti-